

20195

S/032/61/027/003/015/025
B101/B203

Temper embrittlement of steel ...

is mentioned. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 9 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut liteynogo proizvodstva Akademii nauk USSR (Institute of Founding of the Academy of Sciences UkrSSR)

Legend to Fig. 1: a) tempering temperature; b) impact strength

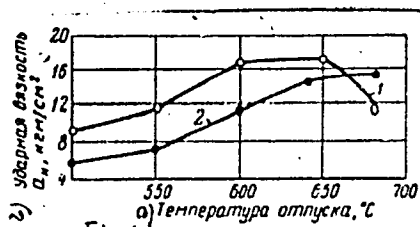


Fig. 1

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Temper embrittlement of steel ...

S/032/61/027/003/015/025
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Legend to Table 2: Change in impact strength (a_H , kgm/cm^2) and in impact energy (A_H , kgm) with increasing specimen size: 1) size of specimens, mm; 2) viscous state, 3) specimens were not destroyed but bent to 11° , 4) a crack up to 24 mm long was formed, 5) average, 6) brittle state

up to 24 mm 10x10		15x15		20x20		30x30		average, 30 brittle state 40x40	
A_H	a_H	A_H	a_H	A_H	a_H	A_H	a_H	A_H	a_H
2 Вязкое состояние									
11,8	14,8	35,0	20,2	75,0	23,8	250	35,5	3 Образцы не разрушились, а изогнулись до 11°. 4 Наблюдалась слабая трес- щина длиной до 24 мм	
11,2	13,9	35,0	19,9	75,5	24,1	250	35,1		
11,4	14,2	30,6	18,1	73,0	23,4	248	34,5		
12,1	15,1	34,2	19,8	70,5	22,4	246	34,8		
5Среднее	14,5		19,5		23,4		35,0		
6 Хрупкое состояние									
8,1	10,1	19,1	11,0	38,0	13,0	121	17,1	216	17,2
7,6	9,5	21,3	12,1	35,5	11,3	117	16,2	205	16,5
8,4	10,4	20,6	11,8	37,0	12,6	109	15,1	218	17,1
7,8	9,8	21,1	12,2	38,5	13,2	116	16,2	221	17,5
5Среднее	9,9		11,8		12,5		16,2		17,2

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Tempor embrittlement of steel ...

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Legend to Fig. 2: a) cross section
of specimen, mm×mm; b) impact strength

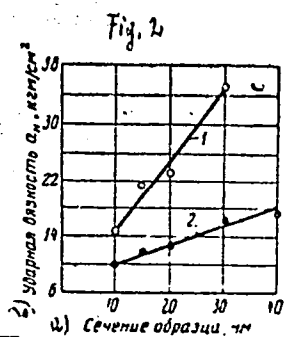


Fig. 2

Card 5/5

BRUN, M.P.; KOSTYRKO, O.S.

Reply to I.U.E. Bondarev's remarks. Zav.lab. 28 no.6:762
'62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut liteynogo proizvodstva AN USSR.
(Steel--Brittleness)

BRAUN, M.P.; KOSTYRKO, O.S.; LITENKO, N.T.; SOKOL, A.N.; VINOKUR, B.B.;
MIRCVSKIY, E.I.

Steel plasticity in high temperature fields. 1zv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; chern. met. no.2:57-61 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Ukrainskaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.
(Steel—Testing)
(Metals at high temperature)

KOSTYRKO, O.S.; BRAUN, M.P.

Development of temper brittleness during changes in the cross-
section of impact test specimens. Struk.i svois.lit.splav.
no.1:110-115 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Steel Brittness) (Metals, Effect of temperature on)

BRAUN, M.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; VINOKUR, B.B., inzh.; KONDRASHEV,
A.I., inzh.; KOSTYRKO, O.S., inzh.

Principles of the alloying of steel. Metalloved. i term. obr.
met. no.5:26-29 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Kiyevskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Steel alloys—Metallurgy)

S/743/62/000/001/007/008

AUTHORS: Kostyrko, O.S., Braun, M. P.

TITLE: The development of temper brittleness upon a change in the sectional magnitude of impact specimens.

SOURCE: Struktura i svoystva litykh splavov. no.1. Inst. lit. proizv. AN USSR. Kiev, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, 1962, 102-115.

TEXT: The paper reports the results of an experimental investigation intended to obtain more complete data on the dependence of the notch-toughness on the scale factor in conditions of geometric similarity and structural equality of the specimens studied and with the specimen in a state of reversible temper brittleness or in its absence. The specimens were made of rolled billets of 40XH (40KhN) steel. The billets of the impact specimens were first annealed at a temperature of $1,100^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 3 hrs to obtain uniform grain structure and were quenched in oil from a temperature of $1,000^{\circ}\text{C}$. Tests reported in Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v.27, 1961, 318, show that the specimens were fully hardened across their thickness. Upon 2-hr tempering at 570° , one-half of the specimens were cooled in water, the other half in the furnace at a rate of 10°C/hr . H_{RC} of the specimens ranged within 25-27. Notch-toughness tests were performed at T from $+200$ to -180°C . The tabulated and graphed test data show that, with an increase in the size of the specimen, the level of notch-toughness increases both for steel heat-treated for reversible temper

Card 1/2

The development of temper brittleness ...

S/743/62/000/001/007/008

brittleness and for steel not subjected to such treatment. With increasing specimen size the notch-toughness increases significantly more intensely in the absence of reversible temper brittleness than in its presence. The increases in notch-toughness occur according to a linear law. The character of the change of the curves and the appearance of the fracture does not suggest a displacement of the critical transition temperature in the brittle state toward higher T 's with increasing specimen size. If we define the cold-brittleness threshold as corresponding to a 50% decrease in toughness, then the magnitude of the cold-brittleness interval approximates 75°C . A comparison with the planimetric method yields similar results. The dependence of the impact work on the deformation characteristic Δb has a rectilinear character. The deformation characteristic Δb increases in magnitude with increasing specimen size, both in the presence and in the absence of reversible temper brittleness. The coefficient of proportionality, $K = A_K / \Delta b$, grows in absolute value with a growth in specimen size; however, the ratio $K_{\text{furnace}} / K_{\text{water}}$ changes but insignificantly. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references (10 Russian-language Soviet, 2 German, 1 Swedish, and 2 English-language).

ASSOCIATION: Institut liteynogo proizvodstva, AN USSR (Institute of Casting Production, AS UkrSSR).

Card 2/2

BRAUN, Mikhail Petrovich; VINOKUR, Bertol'd Bentsionovich; CHERNYI, Viktor Gavrilovich; CHERNOVOL, Arkadiy Vasil'yevich; KOSTYRKO, Oleg Stepanovich; ALEKSANDROVA, Natal'ya Pavlovna; KRUKOVSKAYA, Galina Nikolayevna; TIKHONOVSKAYA, Larisa Dmitriyevna; LYASHENKO, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna; FIKSEN, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.; POKROVSKAYA, Z.S., red.; KADASHEVICH, O.A., tekhn. red.

[Alloys with addition elements] Legirovannyye splavy. [By] M.P. Braun i dr. Kiev, Izd-vo AN Ukr.SSR, 1963. 142 p.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Alloys--Metallurgy)
(Foundries--Equipment and supplies)

BRAUN, M.P., doktor tekhn. nauk; KOSTYRKO, O.S., inzh.

Effect of dimensions of heat-treated specimens on the impact
toughness of 40KhNL steel. Mashinostroenie no.3:24-26
My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Steel--Testing)

BRAUN, Mikhail Petrovich; VINOKUR , Bertol'd Bentsionovich;
CHERNOVOL, Arkadiy Vasil'yevich; CHERNYI, Viktor
Gavrilovich; ALEKSANDROV, Anatoliy Grigor'yevich;
KOSIYRKO, Oleg Stepanovich; ALEKSANDROVA, Natal'ya
Pavlovna; LYASHENKO, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna;
MATYUSHENKO, Nelli Ivanovna; FIKSEN, N.V., kand. tekhn.
nauk, otv. red.; POKROVSKAYA, Z.S., red.; DAKHNO, Yu.B.,
tekhn. red.

[Structural and heat-resistant alloys] Konstruktsionnye
i zharoprochnye splavy. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 149 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya nauk URSS, Kiev. Instytut lyvarnoho vyrob-
nytstva.

L 23361-65 EWT(m)/ENP(w)/ENA(d)/T/ENP(t)/ENP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AR5000599

S/0137/64/000/008/I065/I065

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya. Sv. t., Abs. 81413

AUTHOR: Braun, M. P.; Vinokur, B. B.; Kondrashev, A. I.;
Kostyrko, O. S.

TITLE: The problem of the principles of alloying steel

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Legirovaniye staley. Gostekhizdat USSR, 1963,
253-260

TOPIC TAGS: alloying, steel, steel alloying, steel hardening,
metal ductility, metal brittleness, metal grain structure

TRANSLATION: In the works of A. P. Gulyaev (RZhMet, 1961, 12D344)
there is a discussion of the effect of alloying on certain properties
of steel. He proposes to divide steels into 7 categories according
to σ_{max} ; this means that various steels in the same σ_{max} group
could differ substantially in the most important rated characteristic,
 σ_{max} . A. P. Gulyaev incorrectly thinks that alloying is basically
necessary only for the attainment of the required hardenability.

Card 1/2

L-23363-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5000599

Much work has been carried out recently which refutes this principle. According to A. P. Gulyaev's data, excessive alloying causes a worsening of dynamic ductility, but with an increase in the addition of nickel in alloying there is an improvement in it. A. P. Gulyaev incorrectly considers molybdenum as the only element which suppresses brittleness in tempering. It is proposed that tungsten be added to steels in small quantities to improve hardenability. High ductility and a low threshold of cold brittleness, in the opinion of A. P. Gulyaev, can be improved only when a fine truly austenitic grain structure is preserved. The grain fineness of the structure has a considerable effect on ductility, but the decisive factor is the alloying. To obtain a fine grain structure, A. P. Gulyaev proposes to introduce 1 kg aluminum and 3-4 kg titanium per ton of steel, but such an amount of aluminum is excessive because it has such a marked bad effect on the fluidity of the metal. The titanium content should be increased slightly, calculating a 50% loss. The same applies to niobium, vanadium, and zirconium. The addition of these elements should be made in amounts from 0.1 to 0.3%. The alloying of steel with rare earth elements has only a modifying effect and does not bring about any marked improvement in hardenability. L. Koblikova

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

BRAUN, Mikhail Petrovich; VINOKUR, Bertol'd Bentsionovich; CHELOVOV,
Arkadiy Vasil'yevich; CHERNYI, Viktor Gavrilovich; ALEKSANDROV,
Anatoliy Grigor'yevich; KOSTYRKO, Oleg Stepanovich; ALEKSANDROVA,
Natal'ya Pavlovna; LYASHENKO, Lyudmila Aleksandrovna; MATYUSHENKO,
Nelli Ivanovna; FIKSEN, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, otv. red.;
POKROVSKAYA, Z.S., red.

[Structural and heat-resistant alloys] Konstruktsionnye i zharo-
prochnye splavy. Kiev, Izd-vo AN USSR, 1963. 149 p. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Akademiya nauk URSR, Kiev. Instytut liteynogo proizvodstva.

L 35049-65 EWP(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(d)/EWP(a)/EWP(b) JD

ACCESSION NR: AR5006377

8/0276/64/000/012/0008/0008

17
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Tekhnologiya mashinostroyeniya. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 12638

AUTHOR: Braun, M. P.; Vinokur, B. B.; Kondrashov, A. I.; Kostyrko, O. S.

TITLE: The principles of steel alloying (comments on the hypotheses of A. P. Gulyayev)

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Legirovaniye stalay. Kiyev, Gostekhizdat USSR, 1963, 253-260

TOPIC TAGS: steel alloying, steel property

TRANSLATION: The authors present a critique of the basic theorems proposed by A. P. Gulyayev concerning the effects of alloying on some properties of steels. Bibl. with 6 titles. L: Koblikova.

SUB CODE: MM

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

YEFIMOV, V.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; LUZAN, F.P., kand. tekhn. nauk;
KHAN, B.Kh., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSTYUKO, O.S., kand. tekhn.
nauk

Scientific and technical conference on the theory and practice
of founding processes. Lit. proizv. no.12:33-34 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

KOSTYRKO, Pavel; SHALAT, Tibor [Salat, Tibor]

On functions whose graphs are closed sets. Cas pro pest mat 89 no.
4:426-432 0 '64.

1. Comenius University, Bratislava, Smaralova 2. Submitted August
7, 1963.

KOSTYRKO, V.F.

Class of reducibility of *Alg. 1 log. 3 no. 5/6:45-55* '64.
(MIRA 18:6)

KOSTYRKO, V.F.

The Entscheidungsproblem for an Ackermann case. Sib.mat.zhur. 6
no.2:342-363 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KOSTYRKO, V.F.

Error in I.I.Zhegalkin's article "The decidability problem in finite
classes." Alg. i log. 1 no.5:31-36 '62.

(MIRA 18:1)

KOSTYRKO, V.P.

Several problems in developing the economy of TSelinograd Province.
Trudy Otd. geog. AN Kazakh. SSR no.10:195-199 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KOSTYRKO, V. P. Cand Geog Sci -- (diss) "Akmolinskaya Oblast. (Economic geographic description)." Alma-Ata, 1959. 20 pp (Min of Education RSFSR. Mos State Ped Inst im V. I. Lenin), 150 copies (KL, 45-59, 144)

KOSTYRKO, V. P.

Cand Geog Sci - (diss) "South of the virgin border. (Rayony subordinate to the Krayinspolkom). Modern economy. Problems of the rational utilization of natural and economic resources." Alma-Ata, 1961. 19 pp; (Ministry of Education RSFSR, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 178)

SACEWICZ, J.; KOWALSKI, J.; GIZMAJER, A.; KOSIYRKOWA, K.

Survey of books and articles. Pomiary 10 no. 1: Supplement:
Przegl dokum metrol 14 no. 1: 47-48 Ja '64.

KOSTYRKOWA, K., mgr

Hygrometric diagrams set nomographically. Pomiary 9
no.2:94-95 F '63.

1. Laboratorium Pomiarow Wilgotnosci, Glowny Urzad
Miar, Warszawa.

KOSTYRYA, I.S., pediater (Gorlovka, Donbass)

Why doesn't this concern you? Zdorov'e 6 no.3:20-21 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

(PEDIATRICS)

KOSTYRYA, Vyacheslav Afanas'yevich

[Encounters; sketches about people of the new Uzbekistan] Vstrechi;
ocherki o liudiakh novogo Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Goslitizdat
UzSSR, 1958. 161 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Uzbekistan)

RUSLOV, V.N.; KOSTYRYA, V.A.

Sampler for glass batch sampling in depth. Stek. i ker. 22 no.3:39-40
Mr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Avtosteklo (NIIAvtosteklo).

KOSTYRYA, Viktor Yakovlevich; SVYATITSKAYA, K.P., vedushchiy redaktor;
MUKHINA, E.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[My experience in sharpening drills] Moi opyt zatochki sverl.
Moskva, Gos. Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry,
1956. 14 p. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Master groznenskogo mashinostroitel'nogo zavoda "Krasnyy
molot" (for Kostyrya)
(Drilling and boring machinery)

L 29142-66 ENT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6018684

SOURCE CODE: UR/0050/66/000/003/0037/0040

AUTHOR: Kostyryachenko, E. I.

ORG: Leningrad Hydrometeorological Institute (Leningradskiy gidrometeorologicheskii institut)

TITLE: Analysis of atmospheric fronts on a surface weather chart

SOURCE: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, no. 3, 1966, 37-40

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric front, meteorology

ABSTRACT: Even experienced weathermen experience great difficulties in analysis of fronts and important errors are made. This is because the identification and analysis of fronts is based primarily on qualitative physical conclusions. This paper represents an effort to find relatively simple parameters which would make it possible to identify the position of atmospheric fronts on surface charts objectively, by performing certain definite computations. The study was made using cases when fronts were clearly expressed and could be clearly analyzed; then the computations were made using unanalyzed charts so that the position of the frontal lines was unknown at the time of computations. It is shown that a variety of characteristics and their combinations can be useful in an analysis of fronts. However, the clearest relationships of the position of the frontal lines were obtained with the isolines

which can be drawn by the method described in the paper.

The frontal lines pass through the centers of the maximum values delta p and along the axes of ridges extending from these centers.

Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 26Jun65 / ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1 ce

UDC: 551.509.3

KOSTYSHENKOV, S.N., inzhener.

Operation of SEU-4 electrolytic installations. Elek.sta. 27 no.4:
29-31 Ap '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Electrolysis) (Hydrogen)

VOROB'YEV, A.I.; KOSTYSHEV, N.M. (Novosibirsk); MYAKISH, N.N., inzh.
(Novosibirsk)

Experience in mechanized track testing. Put' i put.khoz. 7
no.12:8-11 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Rukovoditel' puteispytatel'noy laboratorii Novosibirskogo
instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for
Vorob'yev).

MUSTAFAYEV, M.M.; CHERNOMORDIKOV, M.Z.; KAFAROV, S.A.; KOSTYSHEVA, A.V.

Intensive air injection into layer 5 of the Bibi-Eybat field.
Azerb.neft.khoz. 38 no.1:25-28 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Apshehon Peninsula--Secondary recovery of oil)

RITS, I.A., kand. med. nauk, (Novosibirsk, Kannakaya ul., d. 11, kv.7)
KOSTYSHEVA, S.N.

Gastric tuberculosis. Vestn. khir. Grekov. 90 no.4:91-92 Ap'63
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz Novosibirskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy
vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR Z.A. Kireyeva).

KOSTYSHEVA, A.V.; GUSEYNOV, T.M.; VEZIR-ZADE, F.A.

Hydrochemical characteristics of the layer 5 in the Bibi-Dybat field
and changes in the chemical composition of formation waters resulting
from the injection of sea water. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.10:7-9 0
'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Oil field brines)

(Sea water)

YAKOVENKO, I.I.; KOSTYSHIN, A.T.

Report on the activities of the Kherson Provinsial Scientific
Society of Otorhinolaryngologists for 1962. Zhur. ush., nos.
i gorl. bol 23 no.5:93-94 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Predsedatel Khersonskogo oblastnogo nauchnogo obshchestva
otolaringologov (for Yakovenko). 2. Sekretar' Khersonskogo
oblastnogo nauchnogo obshchestva otolaringologov (for Kostyshin).

BEZRUKOVA, A.A.; KOSTYSHIN, A.I.

Case of unusually large middle nasal conchae. Zhur. ush., nos. 1
gor. bol. 24 no.1:86 Jan '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- A.A. Bezrukova)
2-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy g. Khersona.

KOSTYSHIN, M. T.

KOSTYSHIN, M. T. -- "The Development of a Method and the Measurement of the Dispersion of the Thin Layers of Selenites and Sulfides of Certain Metals in the Infrared Part of a Spectrum." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR, Kiev State U imeni T. G. Shevchenko, Kiev, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in PHYSICOMATHEMATICAL SCIENCES).

SO: KNIZHNAYA LETOPIS' (Book Register), No. 42, October 1956, Moscow.

KOSTYSHIN, M.T. [Kostyshyn, M.T.]

Graphic determination of interference orders. Nauk povid. KDU
no.1:27-28 '56. (MIRA 11:4)
(Interference (Light))

KOSTYSHIN, M. F.

25(6)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV, 24-55

Mauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti, Ukrainskoye respublikanskoye pravleniye

Novyye metody kontrolya i defektoskopii v mashinostroyeni i pri-borostroyeni: (doklady Respublikanskoy konferentsii) [New Methods of Inspection and flaw Detection in the Machinery and Instrument-manufacturing Industries (Reports of the Conference Held at Kiev, 1956)] Kiev, Goskhnizdat USSR, 1956. 264 p. 4,700 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk USSR.

Ed.: A. Arelin; Tech. Ed.: P. Paraliyuk; Editorial Board: I. I. Greben', B. D. Orzin, A. Z. Zmudskiy, G. N. Savin (Resp. Ed.), I. D. Faynerman (Dep. Resp. Ed.), and A. A. Shishlovskiy.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, scientific workers, and technicians dealing with problems of inspection and flaw detection.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of scientific papers presented at a Card 1/9

conference sponsored by the Academy of Sciences, USSR, and the Mauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo priborostroitel'noy promyshlennosti, Ukrainskoye pravleniye (Ukrainian Branch, Scientific and Technical Society of the Instrument-manufacturing Industry). The papers deal with modern methods of inspection and flaw detection used in the machinery and instrument-manufacturing industries. The subjects discussed include: methods of detection of defects in the investigation of metal surfaces; X-ray, gamma-ray, ultrasonic, magnetic, and ultrasonic methods of flaw detection; use of radioactive isotopes; X-ray diffraction methods of metal analysis; and the use of interferometers for measuring length and thickness and determining the coefficient of linear thermal expansion. No personalities are mentioned. References follow several of the papers.

Guravich, A. K., Engineer, Leningrad NII of Bridges. Ultrasonic

Detection of Flaws in Fillet Welds 143

Plachukhin, N. V., V. P. Yastivovskiy, Engineer, and V. A. Tsvetnall, Engineer, Kiev Electric Welding Institute Isent VVO. Paton. Ultrasonic Detection of Flaws in Electroslag Welds 149

Trushchenko, A. A., Engineer, Kiev Electric Welding Institute Isent VVO. Paton. Testing Welds for Permeability 161

Rumyantsev, M. P., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor Leningrad VNI Imeni Mondaleya. Ways of Improving the Accuracy of the Interference Method of Measuring Length 173

Kostyashin, M. F., and A. A. Chikhalovskiy, Kiev State University Isent Shvachenko. Use of NII Microinterferometers for Determining Thicknesses and Refractive Indices 180

Volkova, Ye. A., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Leningrad VNI Imeni Mondaleya. Interference Method of Measuring the Coefficient of Linear Thermal Expansion of Solid Bodies 185

Card 6/9

AUTHOR: Kostyshin, M.T.

DOV/51-5-1-12/19

TITLE: The Infrared Dispersion of Sulphides and Selenides of Certain Metals
(Dispersiya sul'fidov i selenidov nekotorykh metallov v infrakrasnoy oblasti spektra)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 1, pp 71-77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author used samples 10-100 μ thick produced mainly by vacuum condensation. These films were deposited on rock salt, sylvite and fluorite. Interference of infrared light was observed in a convergent beam. The order of interference was found by the method described in Ref 3. When the order of interference was known, the relative refractive index could be found. To find the absolute values of the refractive index it was necessary to find the film thickness; this was done using a microinterferometer MII-1 as described in Ref 4. To check the results obtained, dispersion of certain of the substances studied was measured up to the visible region where the refractive index could be measured by independent method. In the region 0.7-1 μ , the interference measurements were made using spectrophotometer SF-4,

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SOV/51-5-1-12/19

The Infrared Dispersion of Sulphides and Selenides of Certain Metals

while in the region 1-15 μ a spectrometer VIKS-M2 was used. The dispersion curve obtained using these two instruments in the infrared agreed well with the visible-region dispersion curve at the transition between the two spectral regions. The results of independent measurements of the refractive index using the MII-1 microinterferometer were found to be identical with the results obtained by the interference method used by the author. The results obtained are given in Figs 1-6. Fig 1 gives the dispersion curve for selenium, Fig 2 for PbSe, Fig 3 for SnSe₂ (curve 1) and SnSe (curve 2). Fig 4 for CdS (curve 1) and CdSe (curve 2), Fig 5 for As₂S₃ (curve 1) and As₂Se₃ (curves 2 and 3), and Fig 6 for Sb₂S₃ (curves 1 and 2) and Sb₂Se₃ (curve 3). The author thanks A.A. Shislovskiy who directed this work. There are 6 figures and 18 references, of which 7 are English, 5 Soviet, 3 American, 1 German, 1 French and 1 Japanese.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kiyev State University)

SUBMITTED: September 16, 1957

Card 2/2 1. Metal sulfide films-Spectra 2. Metal sulfide films-Refractive index
 3. Metal selenide films-Spectra 4. Metal selenide films-Refractive index
 5. Infrared spectroscopy-Applications 6. Interferometers-Applications
 7. Spectrum analyzers-Applications

AUTHOR: Kostyshin, M.T.

SOV/51-5-3-15/21

TITLE: The Optical Constants of Germanium in the 2-25 μ Region (Opticheskiye postoyannyye germaniya v oblasti 2-25 μ)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1968, Vol 5, Nr 3, pp 312-315 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Brattain and Briggs (Ref 1) were the first to study the optical constants of germanium. They showed that the absorption limit lies in the near infrared. More precise measurements of absorption (Ref 2) showed that at wavelengths longer than 2 μ germanium is exceptionally transparent. The transmission curves of very pure germanium obtained by Briggs (Ref 3) is shown in Fig 1 for the region 1-25 μ . Fig 2 gives the optical constants of germanium in the region 2-25 μ . Curves 1-4 represent the refractive index. Curve 1 represents Briggs's measurements (Ref 1); curve 2 was obtained by the present author by an interference method whose details are not given; curve 3 shows Simon's measurements (Ref 6) who used a photometric method; curve 4 shows the results of calculation based on photometric transmission data of Ref 3. Curve 5 of Fig 2 gives the absorption coefficient calculated by the method described in the

Card 1/2

The Optical Constants of Germanium in the 2-25 μ Region

SOV/51-5-3-15/21

present paper using the experimental results of Ref 3. The author discusses two methods of avoiding the effect of the refractive index on the value of the absorption coefficient (and vice versa) in calculations of these quantities from experimental data. One of these methods, based on the transmission data for two layers, was applied to the results of Ref 3. The calculated refractive index (curve 1) and absorption coefficient (curve 2) are shown in Fig 3 for the region 11-25 μ . There are 6 references.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko (Kiyev State University imeni T.G. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1957

Card 2/2 1. Germanium--Optical properties 2. Mathematics--Applications

S/051/62/012/005/013/021
E032/E514

24,7403

AUTHORS: Kostyshin, M.T. and Romanenko, P.F.
TITLE: Dispersion of some semiconductors in the region of
absorption bands

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.5, 1962, 627-631

TEXT: The authors describe a method of measuring the refractive index as a function of wavelength of solid amorphous bodies in the region of absorption bands. The specimen is in the form of a wedge which is set up in front of the exit slit of a monochromator. The refractive index is deduced from measurements on the interference patterns obtained by reflection from the wedge. The method is particularly suitable for substances in which the ratio of the refractive index to the absorption coefficient is of the order of 3. The method has been successfully used to determine the refractive index as a function of wavelength in the range 400 - 1000 mμ for Se, SnSe₂, SbSe₃ and stibnite. There are 6 figures. ✓B

SUBMITTED: April 6, 1961

Card 1/1

KOSTYSHIN, M.T.; ROMANENKO, P.F.

Dispersion of certain semiconductors in the region of absorption
bands. Opt.i spektr. 12 no.5:627-631 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Semiconductors--Spectra)

S/185/63/008/001/015/024
D234/D308

KOSTYSHYN, M. T.

AUTHORS: Kostyshyn, M. T. and Romanenko, P. F.

TITLE: Some optical properties of orpiment and stibnite

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 8, no. 1, 1963,
102-105

TEXT: The authors give the results of measurements of absorption coefficients of thin layers of As_2S_3 obtained by evaporation, for 250 - 500 $\mu\mu$. The absorption coefficient increases smoothly up to 4.2 ev (= about 300 $\mu\mu$). Single crystals in polarized light, whose electric vector is parallel to the c axis of the crystal, have two absorption maxima at 457 and 436 $\mu\mu$. If the electric vector is perpendicular to the c axis there is one maximum at 431 $\mu\mu$. Reflection spectra of orpiment and stibnite in unpolarized light were also measured. The former has maxima at 4.35 and 5.0 ev, the latter at 4.9 ev (distinct, due probably to direct transitions) and at 3.9 ev (blurred, owing probably to indirect transitions). There are 3 figures.

Card 1/2

Some optical properties ...

S/185/63/008/001/015/024
D234/D308

ASSOCIATION: Kyivskyy derzhuniversytet im. T. H. Shevchenka
(Kiev State University im. T. H. Shevchenko)

SUBMITTED: July 27, 1962

Card 2/2

KOSTYSHIN, M.T. [Kostyshyn, M.T.]; ROMANENKO, P.F.

Study of the long-wave boundary of the self-absorption band
in orpiment. Ukr. Fiz. zhur. 9 no.2:166-171 F'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Shevchenko.

L 13371-66 EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) IJP(c) JD/AT/WH
 ACC NR: AP5028146 SOURCE CODE: UR/0077/65/010/006/0450/0451

AUTHOR: Kostyshin, M. T.; Mikhaylovskaya, Ye. V.; Sandul, G. A.; Romanenko, P. F.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors AN UkrSSR (Institut poluprovodnikov AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Photosensitivity of thin semiconductive layers

SOURCE: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 10, no. 6, 1965, 450-451

TOPIC TAGS: photosensitivity, visible light, semiconducting material

ABSTRACT: CuCl was found to have the same photosensitivity properties as are exhibited by PbI₂. When deposited in thin layers on quartz or glass, these compounds form latent images upon exposure to visible light. These images may be developed on heating. Temperatures required are 180-240°C for PbI₂ and 150-200°C for CuCl. If heated to these temperatures during exposure, the latent images appear on subsequent exposure to radioactivity. The source of light may also serve as the source of heat in developing the latent image. It was shown that other halides are also light sensitive. Compounds of sulfur (As₂S₃, Sb₂S₃, CdS, PbS), selenia (As₂Se₃) and

Card 1/2

UDC: 772.93.01

L 13871-66

ACC NR: AP5028146

tellurite (ZnTe) are similarly photosensitive. Light sensitive layers are produced by vacuum deposition at pressures on the order of 10^{-4} - 10^{-5} cm Hg. The layers are exposed for a period of from a few minutes to an hour. They are then heated in an oven for from 5-10 minutes, at temperatures between 100°C and 200°C. The reaction apparently takes place as a result of the rupture of the electronic bonds of CuCl. The cuprous and chloride ions react in pairs in the defects of the crystal lattice and form molecules of chlorine and copper. The atoms of copper are trapped in the lattice forming the resultant visible image. Heating accelerates the rupture of the bonds of CuCl. By selecting appropriate semiconductive material, layers can be produced which are sensitive to various portions of the spectrum. Applications may be found in microphotography. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Jun65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 mc

KOSTYSHIN, S.S.; MOLOTKOVSKIY, G.Kh.

Effect of different photoperiods on the content of protein, sugars and dry substance in leaves and roots of corn hybrid between the Bukovina 3 and its parental forms. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; biol. nauki no.3:145-148 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziologii rasteniy Chernovitskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

KONTYSHIN, V.A., polkovnik v otdelении

Publication of the work "Estimatsiya voynennoy situatsii na fronte
Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945." Izv. Voennoy Akademii. 1971.
(1971:7)

ZHAROVSKII, F.O.; KOSTYSHINA, A.P.

Colorimetric determination of phosphorus in steel by extraction.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 19 no.2:201-204 '53. (MLRA 7:4)
(Phosphorus) (Colorimetry) (Steel--Analysis)

KASTVSHINA, A.P.

1. The method of determining the concentration of a substance in a solution by measuring the change in the optical density of the solution when it is irradiated with light of a certain wavelength is described in the patent of A.P. Kastvshina, No. 1000000, dated 1964. The method is based on the fact that the optical density of a solution changes when it is irradiated with light of a certain wavelength. The change in optical density is measured by a photometer. The concentration of the substance is determined by comparing the measured change in optical density with the change in optical density of a standard solution of the same substance.

2. The method is described in the patent of A.P. Kastvshina, No. 1000000, dated 1964. The method is based on the fact that the optical density of a solution changes when it is irradiated with light of a certain wavelength. The change in optical density is measured by a photometer. The concentration of the substance is determined by comparing the measured change in optical density with the change in optical density of a standard solution of the same substance.

3. The method is described in the patent of A.P. Kastvshina, No. 1000000, dated 1964. The method is based on the fact that the optical density of a solution changes when it is irradiated with light of a certain wavelength. The change in optical density is measured by a photometer. The concentration of the substance is determined by comparing the measured change in optical density with the change in optical density of a standard solution of the same substance.

RTM MK

KOSTYSHINA, A. P.

Category: USSR/Analytical Chemistry - General Questions.

G-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zhur-Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30935

Author : Pyatnitskiy I. V., Kostyshina A. P.

Inst : not given

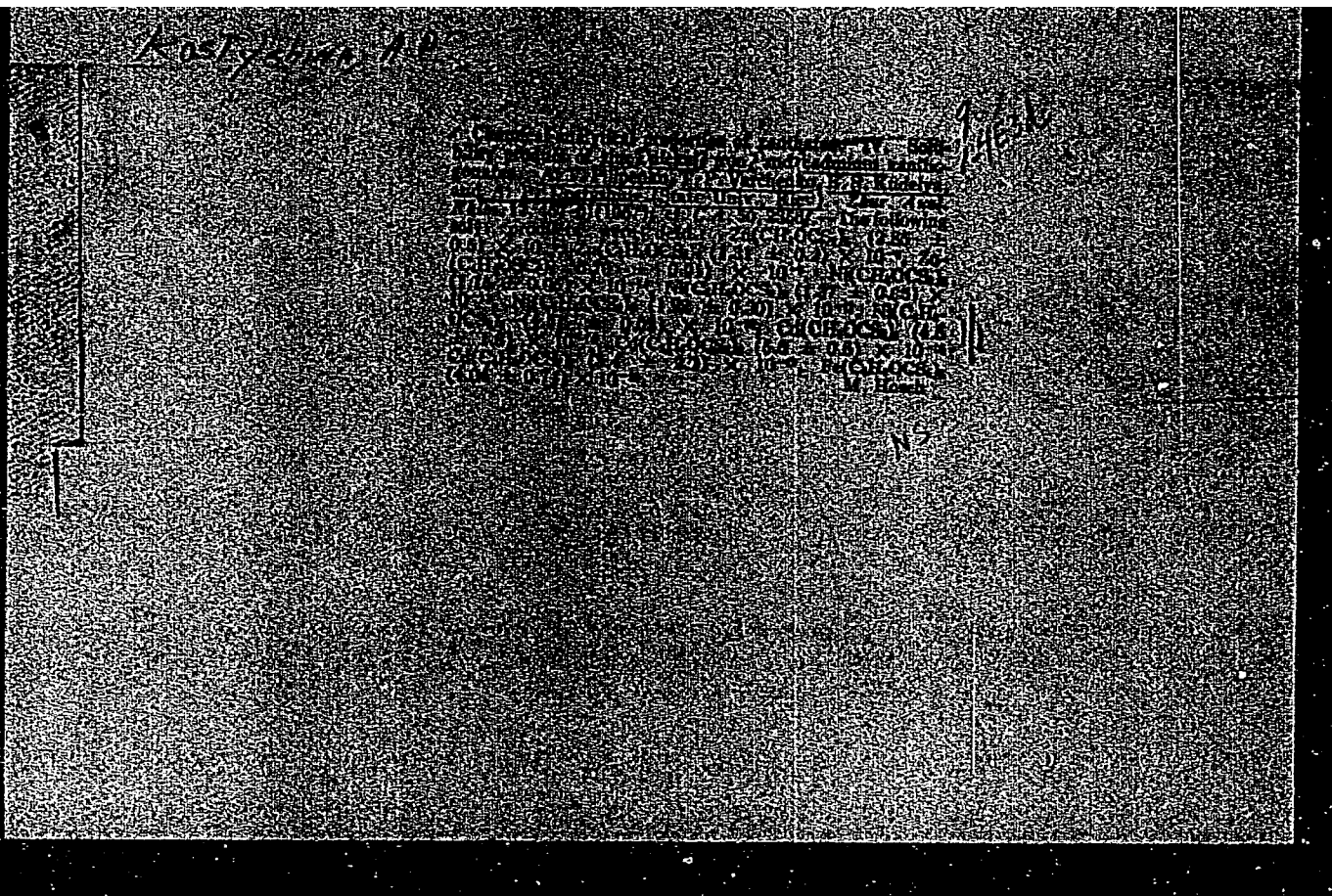
Title : Polarographic Determination of Copper and Bismuth in Tartaric Acid Solution

Orig Pub: Ukr. khim. zh., 1956, 22, No 5, 679-686

Abstract: Potentiometric study of the composition and stability of tartaric acid complexes (TC) of Bi and Cu, and description of a method that has been developed for a polarographic determination of Bi and Cu in tartaric acid solution. Composition of TC of Bi and Cu was determined at different concentrations of tartaric acid and constant pH. It was found that in the tartaric acid complexes of Bi and Cu one atom of the metal is combined with one or with two residues of tartaric acid. Equilibrium constant of the reaction of Bi-complex formation was calculated ($K = 2.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$) and also the instability constant of

Card : 1/2

-14-



AUTHORS: Kostyshina, I. V., Kostyshina, A. P. 78-2-6/43

TITLE: Comparisons Concerning the Stability of the Tartaric-Acid Complexes of Aluminum, Gallium, Indium and Thallium in Ammonia-Hydroxide Solutions (O sravnitel'noy ustoychivosti vinnokislykh kompleksov alyuminiya, galliya, indiya i talliya v ammiachnykh rastvorakh).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 2, pp. 292-295 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The present paper investigates the tartaric-acid complexes of aluminum, gallium, indium and thallium-/III/ in ammonia hydroxide. The investigations show that ammoniacal tartaric-acid solutions of aluminum, gallium and indium are stable solutions and do not yield any Tyndall effect, i.e. they are no colloidal solutions and diffuse through a cellophane-membrane. The tartaric-acid solutions of the thallium complex are instable and hydrolyze easily. A connection was found to exist between the stability of the tartaric-acid complexes of aluminum, gallium and indium and the pH-value of the hydroxide-precipitation of these metals. The tartaric-acid complex of gallium was found to be the most stable complex. The complexes of

Card 1/ 2

Comparisons Concerning the Stability of the Tartaric-Acid Complexes of Aluminum, Gallium, Indium and Thallium in Ammonia-Hydroxide Solutions.

aluminum and indium are weaker complexes with an almost equal stability. An exception is made by the tartaric-acid complex of thallium which according to the range of precipitation of the hydroxide has a pH-value of 2.4. Its stability would therefore correspond to the gallium-tartaric complex. There are 2 tables and 18 references, 12 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: February 4, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SOV/78-4-6-21/44

Comparative Stabilities of the Tartaric Acid Complexes of Aluminum, Vanadium, Iron, Titanium, and Copper in Alkaline Medium

distribution coefficient of the aluminum oxyquinolate in chloroform amounts to $K_{\text{distribution}} = 2.6 \cdot 10^{-33}$; $K_{\text{distribution}} = 7.5 \cdot 10^{-23}$ for VO^{2+} ; $K_{\text{distribution}} = 1.5 \cdot 10^{-37}$ for Fe^{3+} ; and $K_{\text{distribution}} = 4.2 \cdot 10^{-23}$ for Cu^{2+} . The stabilities of the tartaric acid complexes of copper and iron in alkaline media were compared and the results are given in table 2. It was found that the tartaric acid complex of iron is comparatively more stable than that of copper. Furthermore the stabilities of the tartaric acid complexes of aluminum, titanium, vanadium, and iron in ammoniacal solutions were compared. The results are given in table 3. There are 3 tables and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: March 18, 1958

Card 2/2

PYATNITSKIY, I.V.; KOSTYSHINA, A.P.

Relative stability of copper, cobalt, and bismuth complexes with
trioxoglutaric, tartaric, and malic acids in an alkaline medium.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 25 no.1:125-128 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T.G. Shevchenko.
(Complex compounds)

PYATNITSKIY, I.V.; ~~KOSTYSHINA, A.P.~~

Study of hydroxy acid complexes by the solubility method with the use of extraction. Citric acid complexes with titanium. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav; khim. i khim. tekhn. 3 no. 5:794-797 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni T.G. Shevchenko.
Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii. (Titanium compounds) (Citric acid)

PILIPENKO, A.T.; KOSTYSHINA, A.P.

Use of unithiol in analysis. Part 1: Constants of
acidic dissociation and the long-period stability of
unithiol. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 5 no.3:502-503
'62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Shevchenko,
kafedra analiticheskoy khimii. (Chemistry, Analytical)
(Propanesulfonic acid)

PILIPENKO, A.T.; KOSTYSHINA, A.P.; KUDRITSKAYA, L.N.

Use of thionalide in analysis. Part 1. Determination of the acid dissociation constant of thionalide and solubility products of thallium (I), silver, cadmium, and zinc thionates. Ukr. khim. zhur. 28 no.1:109-112 '62.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Shevchenko.

DOROSH, M.M.; KOSTYU, Ya.Ye.; SHKODA-UL'YANOV, V.A. [Shkoda-Ul'ianov, V.O.]

Use of the yield of delayed neutrons from a thick water target
in determining the reaction cross section $^{80}_{18}\text{Ar}(p,\gamma)^{81}_{17}\text{Cl}$ beyond
the giant resonance region. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9 no.9:1040-1041
S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Uzhgorodskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DOROSH, M.M.; KOSTYU, Ya.E.; SHKODA-UL'YANOV, V.A.

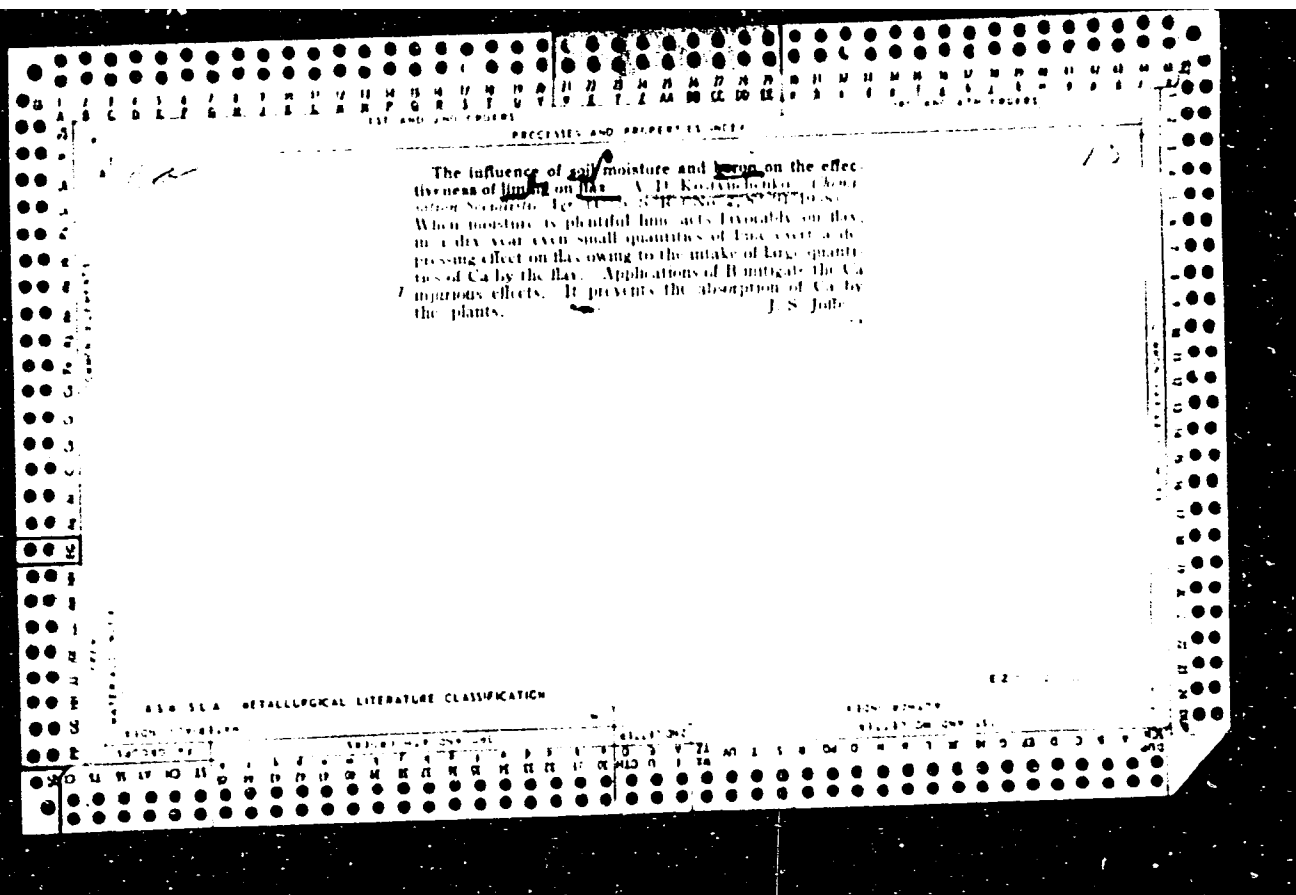
Highest possible yields of delayed neutrons produced by
certain photonuclear reactions. Atom. energ. 17 no.3:
215-217 S '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KOSTYUCHENKO, A.A. [Kastsyuchenka, A.A.]

Age groups and growth of principal commercial cyprinoid fishes in
the White Russian section of the Dnieper River. Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.
biial.nav. no.2:102-111 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(DNIEPER RIVER--CARP)

KOSTYUCHENKO, A.A. [Kastsyuchenka, A.A.]

Age composition and growth of pike and fishes of the family
Percidae from the Dnieper River (within the White Russian S.S.R.).
Vestsi AN BSSR.Ser.bial.nav. no.3:119-123 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(DNIEPER RIVER--PIKE) (DNIEPER RIVER--PERCH)



1. KOSTYUCHENKO, A. D., PETROVA, L. I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Lime
7. Doses of lime in grass and flax crop rotation. Agrobiologia No. 6 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KOSTYUCHENKO, A. D., LISTVIN, K. S.,
PETROVA, L. I.

Flax

Application of granulated fertilizers to long-fiber flax. Sov. agron. 10 no.
8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 195²₃, Unclassified.

KOSTYUCHENKO, A. D.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825310012-9

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Technical. Oleaginous. Sugar-Bearing. L-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 16, 25 Aug 1957, 69295

Author : Kostyuchenko, A.D.

Inst :

Title : System of Plant Fertilization in Grass Fields and Flax
Crop Rotation.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta l'na, 1955, No 4, 105-118

Abst : The results of many years of study by the flax institute
on the use of fertilizers for flax are stated. The de-
pendence of effectiveness of different fertilizers on
the level of agrotechnique, on peculiarities of species
of flax, on soil and other conditions in grass fields
and flax crop rotation is explained. Data are given on
changing different soil properties in districts for
flax cultivation as an effect of long years of flax
cultivation.

KOSTYUCHENKO, A. D.

USSR/Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

I-5

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22515

Author : Kostyuchenko, A.D.

Inst :

Title : Fertilizers for Long-Fiber Flax.

Orig Pub: Udobrenie i urozhai, 1956, No 3, 23-27.

Abstract: From experimental data obtained by the All-Union Flax Institute and its affiliates (1931-1954), flax needs increased N, P and K in the soil. Of the trace fertilizers, B and Mn are effective, as is Ca on turfy and dark-colored soils. It is recommended that phosphorus and potassium fertilizers be administered before spring plowing or in early spring, and a part of the potassium be put into the nutrient at the beginning of flax budding. Nitrogenous fertilizers should be administered during soil treatment before sowing and into nutrient during the period of "firing".

Card : 1/2

-30-

Primenenie udobrenii v Kalinin. A.D.
KOSTYUCHENKO, A.D.; LISTVIN, K.S.; FILIPPOV, Yu.N., red.; ROZHDAYKINA, V.K.,
tekhn.red.

[The use of fertilizers on leading collective farms of the
Kalinin Province] Primenenie udobrenii v peredovykh kolkhozakh
Kalininskoi oblasti. [Kalinin] Kalininskoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1957. 41 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Kalinin Province--Fertilizers and manures)

KOSTYUCHENKO, A.D.; PETROVA, L.I.

Importance of the illuvial horizon in the fertility of
sod Podzols [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no.2:
42-49 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut l'na.
(Podzol)

USSR/Soil Science - Mineral Fertilizers.

J.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, 67960

Author : Kostyuchenko, A.D., Petrova, L.I.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Flax.

Title : Ca^{45} Mobility with Surface Application of Lime.

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-1. in-ta l'na, 1957, No 3, 9-10.

Abstract : A pot experiment with clover conducted in the Flax Institute in the city of Torzhok, using radioactive calcium (Ca^{45}) applied in the form of $CaCO_3$, demonstrated that when lime is applied to the top soil layer (0-5 cm.) the Ca^{45} penetrates to a depth of 10-12 cm.; mixing the lime with humus lessened both the depth of penetration of Ca^{45} and its absorption into the clover plants, while adding P_c to the organic-mineral mixture increased both the former and

Card 1/2

- 48 -

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use.
Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24978
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000 **CIA-RDP86-00513R000825310012-9"**

Author : Kostyuchenko, A. D.

Inst : All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of
Flax

Title : A Scientific Basis for the System of
Fertilizers in the Grassfields of Flax Crop
Rotations

Orig Pub : Byul. nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses. n.-1.
in-ta l'na, 1957, No 4, 22-25

Abstract : Experiments with fertilizers were conducted
by the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute
of Flax. It was established that the maximal
doses of lime for light soils in flax crop
rotations are 1-1.5 t/ha and for heavy soils -

Card 1/3

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use.
Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 6, 1959, No. 24978

KOSTYUCHENKO, A. G.

Kostyuchenko, A. G. On a connection between the structure of an $(n-1)$ -dimensional surface and its principal curvatures. *Uspehi Matem. Nauk (N.S.)* 8, no. 5(57), 161-164 (1953). (Russian).

The main results are: If on a hypersurface in E^n one of the principal curvatures is the constant value $\lambda > 0$, then the surface is the envelope of an $(n-2)$ -parameter family of spheres with radius λ^{-1} ; (or $\lambda = 0$ the spheres have to be replaced by planes. There is no surface on which two of the principal curvatures have constant values which are different from each other and from 0 (the case where one of two constant principal curvatures vanishes occurs on cylindrical surfaces). If at every point of the hypersurface p of the principal curvatures coincide, then every point belongs to a piece of a p -dimensional sphere lying on the surface.

H. Bateman (Copenhagen).

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Kontyuzenko, A., and Skorohod, A. On a theorem of N. K. Bari. Uspehi Matem. Nauk (N.S.) 8, no. 5(57), 165-166 (1953). (Russian)

N. Bari showed that if $\{\varphi_n\}$ and $\{\psi_n\}$ are orthonormal systems in Hilbert space, and if $\sum |\varphi_n - \psi_n|^2 < \infty$, then both systems are complete if one is. The authors reprove this theorem in a neat and straightforward manner. The result is applied to the proof that the orthonormal solutions of certain Sturm-Liouville systems are complete.

B. Gelbaum (Minneapolis, Minn.).

10-28-52/ LL

KOSTYUCHENKO, A. G.

USSR/Mathematics - Cauchy problem

FD-1167

Card 1/1 Pub. 118-8/30

Author : Kostyuchenko, A. G., and Shilov, G. Ye.

Title : Solution of the Cauchy problem for regular systems of linear equations in partial derivatives

Periodical : Usp. mat. nauk, 9, No 3(61), 141-148, Jul-Sep 1954

Abstract : The definition of a regular system of linear equations in partial derivatives was given by I. M. Gel'fand and G. Ye. Shilov in their article "Fourier transformations of rapidly increasing functions, and the problems of uniqueness of the Cauchy problem," Usp. mat. nauk, 8, No 6(58), 1953. The author in this present work demonstrates the theorem of the existence of the Cauchy problem in the classical sense under ordinary conditions. He considers the system of linear equations in partial derivatives: $u_t = L(pD, t)u$ where $u = u(x, t)$ is the desired m -dimensional vector function with components $u_1(x, t), \dots, u_m(x, t)$, $x = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$, $p = 1/2m$, $D = d/dx$, and L is a matrix composed of linear differential operators with coefficients depending upon only t . Five references, one French and 4 USSR (e.g. "Evaluations of the solutions of parabolic systems and some of their applications," Mat. sbor., 33(75), No 2, 1953, S. D. Eydell'man).

Institution :

Submitted : January 6, 1954

KOSTYUCHENKO, A. G.

USSR/ Mathematics - Cauchy's theorem

Card 1/2 : Pub. 22 - 4/44

Authors : Kostyuchenko, A. G.

Title : ~~Cauchy's theorem (problem)~~ for a linear system of equations with partial derivatives and differential operators of Sturm-Liouville's type

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/1, 17-20, Sep 1, 1954

Abstract : An answer is sought to the question concerning the singularity and, for some class of functions, even the existence of a solution by the Cauchy theorem expressed by the system of equations

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = P(L, t)u$$

with the initial conditions:

$$u(x, 0) = u_0(x); \quad \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = 0,$$

Institution : Kiev State University im. T. G. Shevchenko

Presented by: Academician A. N. Kolmogorov, May 31, 1954

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 98/1, 17-20, Sep 1, 1954

Card 2/2 : Pub. 22 - 4/44

Abstract : where $u(x,t)$ is a vector-function $P(L,t)$ is a matrix the elements of which are polynomials of Sturm-Liouville's operators. Five references (1946-1954).

KOSTYUCHENKO, A.G., student IV kursa.

A Liouville theorem. Stud.nauk.pratsi no.16:13-19 '55. (MLBA 10:2)
(Geometry, Differential)

KOSTYUCHENKO, A. G.

USSR/ Mathematics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 3/46

Authors : Kostyuchenko, A. G.

Title : On the singularity of the solution of the Cauchy problem and the mixed problem of certain systems of linear equations in partial derivatives

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 103/1, 13-16, Jul 1, 1955

Abstract : A justification of the applicability of Gelfand and Shilov's method to proving singularity of the solution of Cauchy's problem and the mixed problem of certain systems of linear equations with variable coefficients is shown. Gelfand and Shilov developed a new method for proving the singularity of the solution of Cauchy's problem dealing with some systems of linear equations of the following type:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = P\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)u, \quad u(x, 0) = u_0(x).$$

Six references: 1 Fr. and 5 USSR (1944-1955).

Institution : Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov

Presented by: Academician A. N. Kolmogorov, March 8, 195

KOSTYUCHENKO, A. G.

Gelfand, I. M., and Kostyuchenko, A. G. Expansion in the fundamental system of differential and other operators. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR (N.S.) 103 (1935), 349-352 (Russian).

Notations: Φ - espace de Fréchet de fonctions indéfiniment différentiables sur R^n ; Φ' - dual de Φ ; on suppose $\Phi \subset \Phi'$. On donne sur Φ une forme sesquilinéaire (φ, ψ) définie positive continue; soit Φ la complété de Φ pour cette structure; on a: $\Phi \subset \Phi \subset \Phi'$. Soit A opérateur linéaire continu de Φ dans Φ avec $(A\varphi, \psi) = (\varphi, A\psi)$ pour tout $\varphi, \psi \in \Phi$. On suppose qu'il existe A hypermaximal dans Φ , d'ensemble de définition contenant Φ , avec $A\varphi = A\psi$ pour tout $\varphi \in \Phi$. Soit A' le transposé de A dans Φ' . Un élément T de Φ' est dit "fonction propre généralisée" si $A'T = TA$, $A \in C$. Théorème: Sous les hypothèses ci dessus, il existe un système complet de fonctions propres généralisées.

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Moscow State Univ. im M. V. Lomonosov

J. L. Lions
 Les A , en déduisant un résultat de "diagonalisation" de
 A (cf. des résultats plus précis dans les travaux de Maut-
 ner et Garding, cf. notamment Garding, Applications of
 the theory of direct integrals of Hilbert spaces to some
 integral and differential operators, Univ. of Maryland,
 1954 [MR 17, 159] on l'on trouvera d'autres indications
 bibliographiques). Exemples: A est un opérateur diffé-
 rentiel sur R ou sur R^n , elliptique ou non; certains
 espaces Φ sont construits à partir des propriétés de ces
 opérateurs A . Généralisation à $A \in \mathcal{H}^s$,
 $n > 0$. J. L. Lions (Nancy)

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KOSTYUCHENKO, A. G. Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "On eigenfunctions of self-adjoint operators." Mos, 1957. 7 pp 20 cm. (Mos. State ^{Univ} ~~U~~im Lomonosov), 125 copies.
(KL, 24-57, 115)

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KOSTYUCHENKO, A. G.

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G. P. Pivovarov, S. A. Shteynberg, Funktsion. Anal. Prilozheniy, Operatorov, 1977, No. 1, pp. 201-202. In Russian. Study of the behavior of eigenfunctions of selfadjoint operators.

MT

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operator

$R_{\lambda_0} f = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K(x,y)f(y)dy$ with the kernel $K(x,y)$.

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On the Behavior of the Eigenfunctions of Selfconjugating Operators

This kernel is assumed to satisfy the condition

$\int |k^2(x,y)| dy < C$, for nearly all x , where the constant C does not depend on x . In this case nearly all (with respect to $\sigma(\lambda)$) eigenfunctions $dE_\lambda g^{(\alpha)}/d\sigma(\lambda)$ are restricted with respect to x . Three corollaries are given to this theorem. If the resolvent R_{λ_0} in the point λ_0 is an integral operator with a Karleman-kernel (?), then also $E_\lambda f$ is an integral operator with the kernel $\mathcal{Q}(x,y,\lambda)$.
Theorem 2: If the operator $-y'' + q(x)y = \lambda y$ is a resolvent with a certain property given here, then the spectral kernel $\mathcal{Q}(x,y,\lambda)$ is restricted for nearly all λ with respect to $\sigma(\lambda)$.

In conclusion, the Schrodinger equation in the entire space R_3 is given as an example and investigated:

$$-\Delta u + q(x) u = \lambda u, \quad x = (x_1, x_2, x_3), \quad q(x) > c_0 > -\infty.$$

There are 6 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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20-2-4/60

On the Behavior of the Eigenfunctions of Selfconjugating Operators

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov
(Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova)

PRESENTED: December 10, 1956, by S. L. Sobolev, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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KOSTYUCHENKO, A.G.

20-1-8/54

AUTHOR: Kostyuchenko, A.G.

TITLE: On the Spectral Properties of Self-Adjoint Elliptical Operators. (O spektral'nykh svoystvakh samosopryazhennykh ellipticheskikh operatorov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr 1, pp.34-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the inequation $\int_0^{\infty} k^2(x, y, \lambda_0) dy$ C is obtained, (where the constant C is independent of x) for a fairly large class of elliptical operators. The author further establishes a statement on the index of the deficiency of such operators. The author investigates the following operator in the space of the N-dimensional vector functions

$$L = \sum_{k_1, \dots, k_n=2m} A^{k_1, \dots, k_n}(x) \frac{\partial^{2m}}{\partial x_1^{k_1} \dots \partial x_n^{k_n}} + T, \text{ where } x = (x_1, \dots, x_n),$$

$-\infty < x_1 < \infty$. $A^{k_1, \dots, k_n}(x)$ signifies the matrix $\|a_{ij}^{k_1, \dots, k_n}(x)\|$,

$i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$. T signifies here a linear differential operator with the order $< 2m$. First several conditions are given:

a) the coefficients $a_{ij}^{k_1, \dots, k_n}(x)$ have $2m$ continuous derivatives

limited in the entire space R_n . The coefficients in the case of the lowest derivatives have derivatives of first order and they

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On the Spectral Properties of Self-Adjoint Elliptical Operators. 20-1-8/54

are limited in the entire R_n (just as their derivatives).

b) It is assumed that the matrices $A^{k_1 \dots k_n}(x)$ are symmetrical. The operator L is formally symmetric in the sense of differential expressions.

c) The third condition concerns the characteristic roots. D_L signifies here the definition domain of the operator L . Then, among others, the following applies:

Theorem 1: When the operator satisfies the conditions (a), (b), (c) and is half restricted to D_L , such a real number λ_0 exists, so that for the kernel of the resolvent $K(x, y, \lambda_0)$ the initially described inequation is satisfied.

Theorem 2: When the operator L satisfies the conditions (a), (b), (c) and is half restricted to D_L it has the deficiency index $(0, 0)$.

Thereafter 2 further theorems are given and proved. There are 7 Slavic references, no figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moscow State University imeni M.V.Lomonosov (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova)

PRESENTED: January 19, 1957 by A.N.Kolmogorov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 19, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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HORMANDER, Lars; FRANK, L.S.[translator]; BOROK, V.M., red.;
KOSTYUCHENKO, A.G., red.

[Theory of general partial differential operators] K teorii ob-
shchikh differentsial'nykh operatorov v chastnykh proizvodnykh.
Pod red. V.M.Borok i A.G.Kostiuchenko. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.
lit-ry, 1959. 131 p. Translated from the English. (MIRA 15:5)
(Calculus, Operational)

A.G. Kostyuchenko

16(1)
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TITLE:

Shory, I.A., University Lecturer, and 507/55-56-2-31/35
Kopylov, V.D., Scientific Assistant
Lomonosov - Lectures 1957 at the Mechanical-Mathematical
Faculty of Moscow State University (Lomonosovskiy
chislaya 1957 goda na Mekhaniko-Matematicheskoy fakul'tete
MSU)

PERIODICAL:

Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta: Seriya matematiki, Mekhanika,
astronomiya, fizika, Khimiya, 1958, No. 4, pp. 241-246 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Lomonosov lectures 1957 took place from October 17 -
October 31, 1957 and were dedicated to the 40-th anniversary
of the October revolution.

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16. A.G. Kostyuchenko, Lecturer and V.M. Borkov, Lecturer,
Difference Methods for the Solution of Hyperbolic
Equations.
17. E.S. Babitskiy, Number of Calculation Operations for
the Solution of Elliptic Equations.
18. V.I. Lebedev, Aspirant, Difference Method for the
Solution of the Sobolev-System.
19. Professor Ye.B. Dyak, Markov Processes and Semigroups.
20. A.G. Kostyuchenko, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical
Sciences, Decomposition of Differential Operators With
Respect to Generalized Eigenfunctions.
21. P.A. Iversin, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical Sciences,
Foundations of the Theory of Spherical Harmonics on Semi-
Spheres.
22. V.M. Borkov, Aspirant, General Properties of Partial
Evolution Systems.
23. V.A. Uspenskiy, Candidate of Physical-Mathematical
Sciences, On Constructive Mathematical Analysis.
24. P.L. Ul'yanov, Lecturer, Reversal of Terms in Trigonometric Series.
25. I.G. Petrovskiy, Academician and Ye.M. Landis, Senior
Scientific Assistant, On the Number of Boundary Cycles
of a Differential Equation of First Order With a Rational
Right Side.

The contents of all the lectures have already been published.

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(2)

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S/055/59/000/05/014/020

AUTHORS: Bass, G. J., Kostyuchenko, A. G.

TITLE: On the Principle of the Limit Amplitude

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki, astronomii, fiziki, khimii, 1959, No. 5, pp. 153-164

TEXT: Let the Cauchy Problem ∇

$$(2) \quad \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial t^2} + L\left(\frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right) V = f(x) e^{i\omega t}$$

$$(3) \quad V(x, 0) = \frac{\partial V(x, 0)}{\partial t} = 0,$$

be considered, where $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, $L\left(\frac{1}{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)$ a positive operator ($L(s) \geq 0$ for real s), $f(x)$ a finite and sufficiently smooth function; let $L(s)$ be a homogeneous polynomial of degree $2m$.

Theorem 1: Let $n > 2m$. Then in every finite domain there exists uniformly with respect to x the boundary value

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} V(x, t) e^{-i\omega t} = u(x),$$

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On the Principle of the Limit Amplitude

where $u(x)$ is the solution of the equation

$$(1) \quad Lu - w^2 u = -f(x).$$

(Principle of the limit amplitude).

Another possibility of determining the solution of (1) shows the principle of the limit absorption (see (Ref.1,3)). For this purpose the authors consider the equation $Lu - \lambda^2 u = -f(x)$, where $\lambda^2 = w^2 + i\epsilon$, $\text{Im } w = 0$, and prove that $\lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} R_\lambda$ exists, where R_λ is the unique resolvent.

J. G. Petrovskiy is mentioned in the paper.

There are 7 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1958

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KOSTYUCHENKO, A.G.; MITTAGIN, B.S.

Positively defined functionals on kernel spaces. Trudy Mosk.mat.
ob-va 9:283-316 '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Functional analysis)

68793

S/020/60/131/01/002/060

16(1) 16 4600

AUTHORS: Kostyuchenko, A.G., Mityagin, B.S.

TITLE: Positively Defined Functionals on Nuclear Spaces

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 1 pp 13-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let a continuous Hermitian form (φ, φ) be given in the linear topological nuclear space Φ . Let Φ be completed to a complete Hilbert space H under consideration of this scalar product. Then it is (see [Ref 6, 7]) $\Phi \subset H \subset \Phi'$, where Φ' is the conjugate space of Φ . Let the system $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$ of symmetric operators in Φ which possess self-adjoint commuting extensions in H be considered. Theorem 1: If the system $\{A_i\}$ of symmetric operators possesses self-adjoint mutually commuting extensions in H , then this system possesses a complete system of general eigenfunctionals $\chi_{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n}$ over Φ , and it holds the representation

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Positively Defined Functionals on Nuclear Spaces S/020/60/131/01/002/060

$$(1) (\varphi, \psi) = \sum_{\lambda} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\overline{\chi_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n, \varphi}}) (\chi_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n, \psi}) d\sigma_{\lambda}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n),$$

where $\sigma_{\lambda}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$ is a system of finite measures in the n -dimensional space. If the system of commuting operators in its totality possesses a simple spectrum, then it is

$$(1^a) (\varphi, \psi) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \dots \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (\overline{\chi_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n, \varphi}}) (\chi_{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n, \psi}) d\sigma(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

Definition : A complete linear topological space ϕ is called kernel algebra (ring) with involution, if ϕ is a kernel space and if a commutative multiplication $x \circ y$ and an involution $x \rightarrow x^*$, which are continuous in the topology of ϕ , are defined on ϕ .

Definition: A continuous operator A on a kernel algebra with involution is called character operator, if $Ax \circ y^* = x \circ (Ay)^*$ holds for arbitrary $x, y \in \phi$.

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Positively Defined Functionals on Nuclear Spaces S/020/60/131/01/002/C60

Definition : A continuous functional T is positive definite on a kernel algebra with involution, if $T(x \circ x^*) \geq 0$ for all $x \in \phi$.

Properties : 1. $A(x \circ y) = A x \circ y = x \circ A y$ 2. the character operator is real, i.e. $(Ax)^* = Ax^*$. 3. The ring $\mathcal{A}$ of the character operators is commutative. 4. The subring ϕ_* of all Hermitean elements (i.e. with $x = x^*$) is dense in $\mathcal{A}$. 5. Every positive definite functional is real, i.e. $T(x^*) = \overline{T(x)}$. Under certain assumptions there holds the representation

$$(2) \quad T(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \overline{(\chi_\lambda, x)} d\sigma(\lambda)$$

for positive definite functionals, where χ_λ are multiplicative functionals and $\sigma(\lambda)$ is uniquely determined under certain further assumptions. The authors consider a class of kernel algebras with involution in which the above mentioned commutativity condition, which is difficult to verify, is always satisfied. ✓

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Positively Defined Functionals on Nuclear Spaces

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As an example the authors investigate in detail the representation of positive definite functionals in S^B (see [Ref 8]). Altogether there are given 7 theorems. I.M. Gel'fand, Sya Do-shin, N.Ya. Vilenkin, Ye. B. Vul, S.N. Bernshteyn, and M.G. Kreyn are mentioned in the paper.

There are 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet, and 2 French.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

PRESENTED: November 10, 1959, by S.L. Sobolev, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 4, 1959

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80074

S/020/60/131/06/006/071

AUTHORS: Kostyuchenko, A. G. Mityagin, B. S.

TITLE: Multidimensional Problem of Moments

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 131, No. 6,
pp. 1249-1252

TEXT: A continuous linear functional T on the algebra Φ with the involution $\varphi \rightarrow \varphi^*$ is called positive-definite, if $T(\varphi \varphi^*) \geq 0$ for all $\varphi \in \Phi$.

The authors use the general method represented by them in (Ref.1,2) (integral representation of positive-definite functionals on kernel spaces) in order to formulate in ten theorems several properties of the positive-definite functionals on sequence spaces.

Theorem 5: Let Φ be an algebra of k -fold sequences

$\{(\varphi_n)_{n=0, \pm 1, \dots}, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ with the multiplication

$(\varphi + \psi)_n = \sum_{i+j=n} \varphi_i \psi_j$ the involution $(\varphi^*)_n = \overline{\varphi_{-n}}$ and any kernel

topology in which the multiplication is continuous; let Φ contain all finite sequences. Then every positive-definite functional T on Φ has the representation

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